

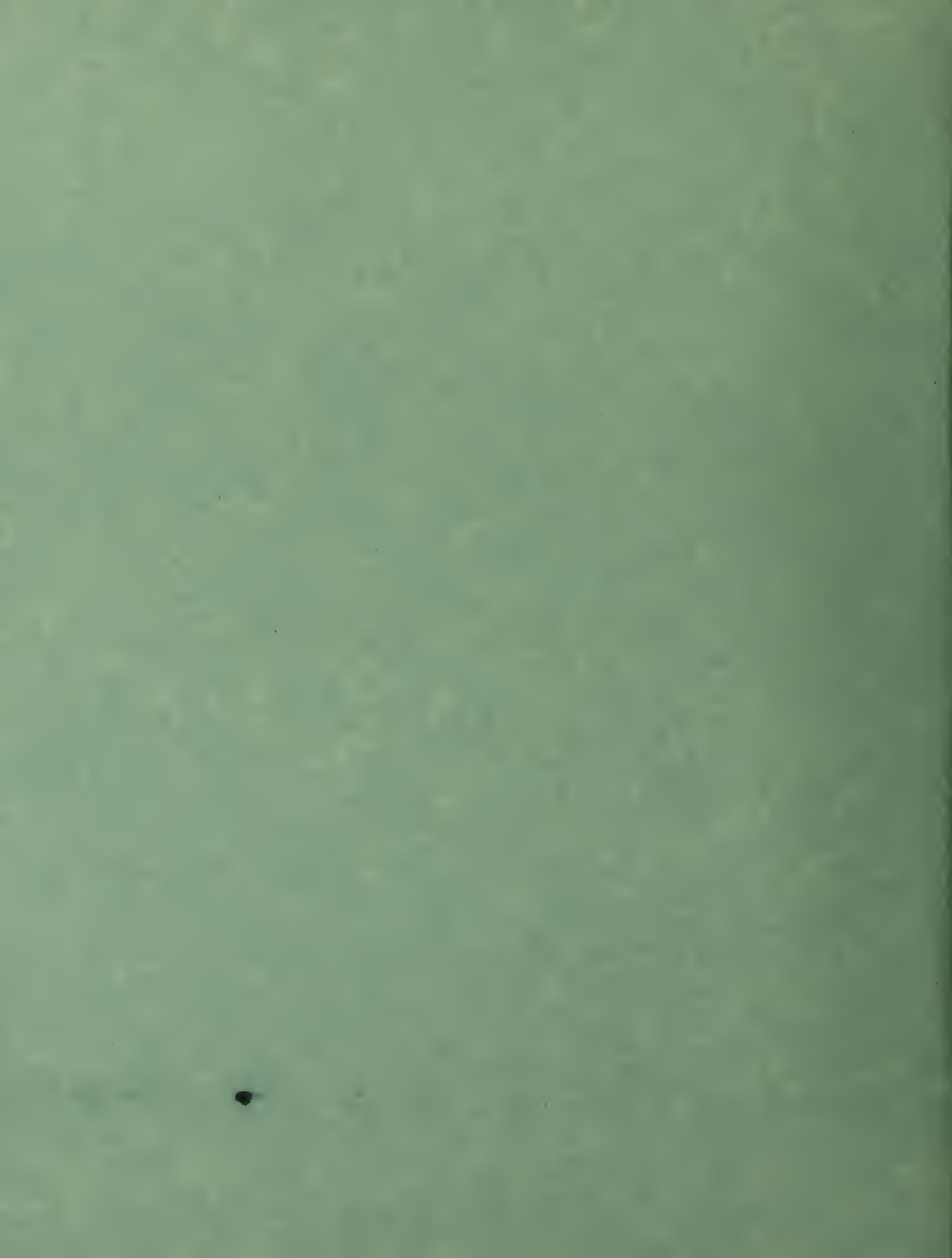


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URBAN DISTRICT OF CHADDERTON

the
Annual Report
of the
Medical Officer of Health
and
Senior Public Health Inspector
for the year 1966





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Health Department,
422 Middleton Road,
Chadderton.

August, 1967.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report on the health of the district for 1966.

The estimated mid-1966 population was 32,100, a decrease of 290 on the mid-1965 figure. There was a total of 493 live births during the year compared with 491 in 1965, the adjusted birth rate being 15.2 compared with the National Rate of 17.7. 444 deaths occurred during the year, the adjusted death rate being 15.4 compared with the National Rate of 11.7. 8 deaths of infants under 1 year occurred in 1966 to give an Infant Mortality Rate of 16.2 compared with the National Infant Mortality Rate of 19 per 1,000 live births.

There were 258 cases of infectious disease notified in 1966, a decrease of 33 over the 1965 figures, accounted for by the reduction in the numbers of measles and scarlet fever cases. There were 69 cases of dysentery reported, an increase over 1965; great care must be taken in personal and community hygiene in preventing the spread of this highly contagious disease. Only one case of food poisoning was actually reported, but during January and February the aftermath of the food poisoning outbreak which had occurred at the end of 1965, at a local aircraft factory was still being felt. There were no cases of whooping cough, diphtheria, acute poliomyelitis or smallpox in the area, but this does not mean that parents can afford to neglect routine immunisation of their children, indeed to maintain satisfactory immunisation levels between 70-80% of children need to receive these routine immunisations.

During 1966 both the housing clearance programme and the establishment of further smoke control areas progressed along satisfactory lines.

In conclusion I must record my indebtedness to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, the Clerk and Deputy Clerk of the Council, the Senior Public Health Inspector and the staff of his Department for their continued assistance, interest and support during the year, including their help in preparation of this report.

I am,

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

G. R. Brackenridge,

Medical Officer of Health.

HEALTH COMMITTEE

1966-67

Chairman

Councillor Walter Gresty.

Vice-Chairman

Councillor Dennis Graham.

Members

Councillor Charles W. Bean.

Councillor Eric Butterworth.

Councillor George Howard.

Councillor Albert Scholes. J.P.

Councillor Ernest M. Sharp. J.P.

Councillor Christopher Shepherd.

Councillor Harold Winterburn.

S T A F F

1966

Medical Officer of Health	GILBERT R. BRACKENRIDGE, M.B.,Ch.B.,D.P.H. Divisional Health Office, 'TYLON' Middleton Road, Chadderton. Telephone No. Oldham MAIn 6251/2.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health.	JOAN M. CURTIS, M.B.,Ch.B.,D.P.H.
Senior Public Health Inspector.	JAMES MANN, M.A.P.H.I.,A.R.S.H.,A.M.Inst.P.C.
Deputy Senior Public Health Inspector.	WILLIAM H. LOCKER, M.A.P.H.I.,A.M.Inst.P.C.
Additional Senior Public Health Inspectors.	E. BROOKS, M.A.P.H.I.,A.R.S.H. J. SMITH, M.A.P.H.I.
Technical Assistant.	H. SMITH, M.R.P.A.
Pupil Public Health Inspector.	J. R. HALLIWELL.
Chief Clerk.	J. SMITH.
General Clerk/Shorthand Typist.	MISS B. GARSIDE.
Junior Assistant.	MISS S. BAMFORD.

SECTION A

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE DISTRICT.

Though no coal is now mined in Chadderton, nor in the immediate neighbourhood, it is claimed the area lies on the Lancashire coalfield. Situated on the western side of the Pennines and forming part of the lower slopes the district rises from a height of 300 feet above sea level on the western side to 500 feet as it approaches the Pennines. The western area is covered with glacial sands and gravels which in turn give way to boulder clay on the west side of the district.

It forms part of the great South East Lancashire conurbation bounded by Manchester, Failsworth, Oldham, Royton and Middleton, and has a 3,013 acreage.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

There is a wide variety of industry now operating in Chadderton ranging from the production of cotton, textiles, foam rubber and plastics to the carrying on of aircraft production, electrical engineering, and brickmaking.

The area, however, is in the main residential. A considerable number of the open spaces are maintained by the Council, and a green belt to the north of the district presents a rural outlook.

The manager of the Employment Exchange kindly supplied the following information. For the first nine months of 1966, the employment position in the area was a very favourable one, with demand for labour of all kinds continuing at a high level. The number of persons registered as unemployed in January, 1966, was 0.9% of the working population, and fell still further until in June it was only 0.6%, a very low figure by any standards. During September, the unemployment rate began to rise slowly, but steadily, until by the end of the year it stood at 1.4% - a figure still well below the national average of 2.5% at the same date.

Short-time working, which had been unknown for over two years began in October, at first in small numbers, but at the end of the year it had become widespread with extended holidays and short-time working particularly in the Textile Industry. Demands for unskilled men had fallen off, but women workers, and skilled men, particularly, were still required.

The total working population of the area at June, 1965, (the latest figures available) were 82,000 - an increase of 0.6% compared with the previous year - consisting entirely of men. There was fractional decline in the number of women at work.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area	3,013 acres.
Population (Registrar General's estimate for mid-year 1966)	32,100
Population (Census, 1961)	32,568
Number of inhabited houses at end of 1966 (according to rate book)	11,848
Rateable value	£1,327,867
Sum represented by a ld. rate (estimated)	£5,150
Number of hours sunshine during 1966	604.5
Number of days on which sunshine was recorded	157
Month in which most sunshine was recorded	May.
Day on which most sunshine was recorded - 1st May.	12.5 hours.

1961 CENSUS INFORMATION.

TOTAL POPULATION		32,568	100%
CHILD POPULATION	All Pre-School (up to 5 years old)	2,538	7.75%
	All School (Age 5 to 14 inclusive)	4,482	13.7%
	Total Children under 15	7,020	21.5%
TOTAL MALES 15 to 64 "Working Population"		10,608	32.5%
FEMALES	15 to 44 "Reproductive Population"	6,378	19.5%
	45 to 60	3,836	12%
ELDERLY PERSONS	Females 60 and over	3,245	10%
	Males 65 and over	1,481	4.5%
	Total Pensionable	4,726	14.5%

1961 CENSUS INFORMATION.

TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS			11,551	100%
Tenure	Owner Occupier		6,778	59%
	Local Authority Owned		1,578	13.5%
	Rented Unfurnished		2,813	24.5%
	Other Types Tenure		382	3%
Amenities	Without Exclusive Use	Cold Water Tap	14	-
		Hot Water System	2,379	20.5%
		Fixed Bath	3,481	30%
		W.C.	1,336	11.5%
With All 4 Above Amenities			7,911	68.5%

Table 1

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births (total)	.....			493
		Males	Females	
Legitimate	.....	242	225	
Illegitimate	.....	9	17	
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population :-				
Crude Rate	.....			15.4
Adjusted Rate	.....			15.2
(Comparability factor 0.99)				
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births	.....			5.2
Stillbirths	.....			7
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	.....			14.0
Total Live and Stillbirths	.....			500
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	.....			8
		Males	Females	
Legitimate	.....	5	3	
Illegitimate	.....	-	-
Infant Mortality Rates				
Total infant deaths per 1,000 live births	.....			16.2
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	.....			17.1
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	.....			NIL.
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	.....			14.2
Early neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	.....			12.2
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	.....			26.0
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)	.....			NIL.
Maternal Mortality rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	.....			NIL.
Total Deaths (all ages)	.....			444.
Death rate per 1,000 population :-				
Crude Rate	.....			13.8
Adjusted Rate	.....			15.4
(Comparability factor 1.11)				
Principal Causes of Death				
Diseases of the Heart and Circulatory System	.....			191
Cancer (all sites)	.....			60
Vascular lesions of the Nervous System	.....			54
Diseases of the Respiratory System	.....			75

Table 11
COMPARATIVE TABLE OF VITAL STATISTICS.

	1966	1965	1961	1956	1946
Live Births No.	493	491	516	458	596
Adjusted Rate.	15.2	15.0	16.4	15.1	18.7++
Still Births No.	7	7	8	11	22
Adjusted Rate.	14.0	14.1	15.3	24.0	36.8
Total (Live and Still Births) No.	500	498	524	469	618
Total Infant No.	8	18	13	10	18
Deaths Rate.	16.2	36.7	25.2	20.9	37.9
Neo-Natal Deaths No.	7	12	11	7	14
Rate.	14.2	24.4	21.3	15.6	26.3
Maternal Deaths. No.	-	-	-	1	-
Rate.	NIL	NIL	NIL	2.13	NIL
Total Deaths No.	444	382	389	418	375
Adj. Rate.	15.4	13.3	14.0	15.6	12.2++

++ Crude Rate.

MARRIAGES

There is no Register Office in Chadderton, and to the figure of the marriages contracted in the churches and chapels of Chadderton, it is necessary to add the number of Chadderton people who were married in the District Register Office at Oldham. On this basis the total number during 1966 was 228 compared with 229 in 1965.

Table 111
CAUSES OF DEATH.

CAUSES OF DEATH	M	F	1966	1965	1964	1961	1956
Tuberculosis - Respiratory	1	-	1	1	2	1	4
Other Forms	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Syphilitic Disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
Malignant Neoplasms - Stomach	5	5	10	13	16	10	14
Breast	-	4	4	4	6	5	7
Lung & Bronchus	14	2	16	16	13	7	11
Uterus	-	3	3	5	2	8	4
Other Sites	14	13	27	31	35	27	45
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	5	-	5	1	2	1	-
Diabetes	5	1	4	2	3	4	-
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	21	33	54	55	76	63	48
Coronary Disease, Angina	75	35	110	76	94	57	54
Hypertension with Heart Disease	1	2	3	-	-	5	9
Other Heart Disease	16	35	51	49	44	48	62
Other Circulatory Disease	12	15	27	15	17	21	24
Influenza	1	2	3	-	-	5	1
Pneumonia	16	20	36	22	13	29	21
Bronchitis	24	10	34	22	27	31	46
Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	2	-	2	2	5	1	2
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	3	1	4	4	4	3	8
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	-	1	1	1	2	2	2
Nephritis and Nephrosis	2	1	3	1	4	4	3
Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	-	1	1	-	1	1
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Congenital Malformations	1	-	1	4	4	5	1
Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	10	12	22	39	27	27	28
Motor Vehicle Accidents	4	1	5	9	5	5	5
All Other Accidents	2	5	7	5	4	8	6
Homicide and Operations of War	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suicide	4	2	6	4	4	11	7
	239	205	444	382	409	389	418

Table 1V

AGES AT DEATH

Years	M	F	1966	1965	1961
Under 1	5	3	8	18	13
1 - 4	-	1	1	-	3
5 - 14	5	-	5	4	2
15 - 24	3	2	5	5	5
25 - 44	9	6	15	15	8
45 - 64	79	28	107	72	98
65 - 74	68	64	132	105	103
Over 75	70	101	171	163	157
Totals	239	205	444	382	389

In 1966 there were 444 deaths in Chadderton.

The crude death rate was 13.8 per 1,000 of the population. The adjusted death rate which takes into account the effect of the age structure of the population on the number of deaths was 15.4. In 1965 it was 13.3. Specific causes of death are detailed in Table III and ages at death in Table 1V.

As has been the pattern for many recent years, the main causes of death were degenerative diseases of the heart and blood vessels, cancer and diseases of the respiratory system. This is to be expected in a generally ageing population. The main concern seems to be the increase in death from coronary disease, particularly in males in the 45 - 64 age grouping.

Table V
INFANT MORTALITY - 1966.

(Deaths under 1 year of age)

Cause of Death	Under 1 day	1 to 6 days	1 to 4 weeks	1 to 3 months	4 to 12 months	TOTAL
Congenital Malformations	-	2	-	-	1	3
Diseases of the Nervous System	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	-	-	1	-	-	1
Prematurity	2	2	-	-	-	4
Other Diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2	4	1	-	1	8

INFANT MORTALITY AND STILL BIRTHS

There were 8 infant deaths in 1966, a decrease of 10 over the 1965 figure. This gives an Infant Mortality Rate of 16.2 which is an improvement over the 1965 figure, an improvement it is hoped will be maintained. The main loss of infant life is found in prematurity and congenital malformations, the causes of which are not always determinable. There were 7 stillbirths giving a rate of 14 per 1,000 births.

	STILLBIRTH RATE (per 1,000 live births)	NEO-NATAL RATE (per 1,000 live births)	INFANT MORTALITY RATE (per 1,000 live births)
1966	14.0	14.2	16.2
1965	14.1	24.4	36.7
1961	15.3	21.3	25.2
1956	24.0	15.6	20.9

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There were no maternal deaths in the district during the year. Although maternal deaths are now fortunately very rare, all such deaths associated directly or indirectly with childbirth, are the subject of enquiries instigated by the Minister of Health.

SECTION B

Table VI

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES - 1966

Notifiable Diseases	Total Cases at all ages	CASES NOTIFIED (After Correction of Diagnosis)									
		YEARS									
		0+	1+	3+	5+	10+	15+	25+	45+	65 and over	Unknown
Scarlet Fever	14	-	-	4	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	161	8	53	47	50	3	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis											
Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis											
Pulmonary	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	1	-
Non-Pulmonary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	69	-	6	4	12	1	34	12	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	5	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
Food Poisoning	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Erysipelas	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	258	8	59	57	72	4	35	13	6	4	-

1. Scarlet Fever.

14 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified in 1966, a decrease of 20 over 1965. With modern treatment this disease generally takes a mild form.

2. Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Acute Poliomyelitis.

No cases of these diseases were recorded in 1966. Immunisation is available against these, and every effort must be made by parents to ensure the routine immunisation of their children. It is only by maintaining immunity of 70-80% of children that we keep the level of these diseases at a minimum.

3. Smallpox.

No cases were recorded. Vaccination is still very important in the control against smallpox, cases of which found in this country have usually been exported in from endemic areas, particularly in these days of fast modern methods of transport.

4. Measles.

There were 161 cases of measles notified during 1966, forming the bulk of the infectious disease notifications.

Measles is therefore one of the main morbidity causes of young children, at present limited vaccination is possible, and will in time modify the course of this disease.

5. Dysentery and Food Poisoning.

There were 69 cases of dysentery during 1966 an increase of 42 over the 1965 figure. A high proportion of these cases occurring at one of the local nurseries. The importance of personal and community hygiene cannot be stressed enough, in order to prevent these highly communicable diseases. Only one case of food poisoning was reported, and to keep these cases to a minimum adequate care must always be taken in food preparation, particularly when catering for groups of people.

Table VII
NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES
COMPARATIVE TABLE

	1966	1965	1964	1961	1956
Scarlet Fever	14	34	9	22	23
Whooping Cough	-	5	34	4	30
Measles	161	220	288	159	11
Acute Poliomyelitis					
Paralytic	-	-	-	5	3
Non-Paralytic	-	-	-	-	1
Tuberculosis					
Pulmonary	7	2	3	8	13
Non-Pulmonary	-	-	-	1	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	1
Dysentery	69	27	16	13	4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	3
Pneumonia	5	2	4	6	13
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	1	2	1	-	4
Erysipelas	1	2	-	-	1
	258	294	355	218	107

TUBERCULOSIS

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1966

AGE GROUPS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
YEARS								
Under 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 24	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 44	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
45 - 64	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 - 74	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Over 75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7	-	-	1	1	-	-	1
	7		1		1		1	

The number of cases of pulmonary disease showed an increase of 5 on last year's figures. One new case of Non-Pulmonary disease was notified during the year.

Most cases are now detected in the early stages of the disease by X-ray examinations. Such examinations are carried out at Chest Clinics and by 'Mass Radiography' Units. Early diagnosis greatly increases the chance of successful treatment. At the end of the year there were 105 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 12 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis on the register.

A tuberculosis health visitor of the County Council carries out the duties of tuberculosis visitation.

SECTION C

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

These services are administered by the Lancashire County Council and for this purpose, Chadderton forms part of Health Division 14. The Medical Officer of Health for Chadderton, is also Divisional Medical Officer. The address of the Divisional Health Office is 'TYLON' Middleton Road, Chadderton.

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics

Eaves Lane	Thursday, 2 - 4 p.m. (Doctor in attendance every other Thursday)
Central	Monday, 2 - 4 p.m. (Doctor in attendance every other Monday)

A relaxation class was held every second Friday. All expectant mothers in the area are eligible to attend these classes. Post-natal examinations were mainly carried out by the general practitioners. Four midwives serve the area at present.

Child Welfare Clinics

Sessions were held as follows :-

Eaves Lane (Doctor in attendance)	Wednesday and Friday, 2 - 4 p.m.
Central (Doctor in attendance Tuesday and every other Thursday)	Tuesday and Thursday 2 - 4 p.m.

Health Education, one of the main purposes of the Child Welfare Clinics, was carried out by means of posters, pamphlets, and booklets and by individual instruction given by the Health Visitors and Medical Officer.

Day Nurseries

The nurseries provide care for the children of mothers who go out to work, and in particular those who through social circumstances are the breadwinners of the family. The major share of the cost of the County Council nurseries of which there are two in Chadderton, is borne by the ratepayers.

In addition to the County Nurseries, 2 factories in the district provide accommodation for children whose mothers work in the factories.

	Brook Street	Coalshaw Green Road.
--	--------------	----------------------

No. of days County Nurseries open during 1966	242	244
Total attendances		
0 - 2	1210	1187
3 - 5	4357	5990
No. of Places available		
0 - 2	8	8
3 - 5	25	25

Unmarried Mothers

The responsibility for the care of unmarried mothers is placed upon the County Council as local health authority. Those in need of help are put in touch with the appropriate statutory and voluntary services and their admission to mother and baby homes may be arranged.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

Protection by immunisation is now available against smallpox, poliomyelitis, diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus. Poliomyelitis vaccination is available at clinics to all those between the ages of six months and forty years, the vaccine now being given by mouth.

The importance of receiving protection from these diseases against which immunisation is available must be emphasised once again. Urgent immunisation in the face of a threat of disease seldom produces the degree of protection which routine immunisation affords.

SCHOOL HEALTH

Minor Ailment Clinics

Children referred from school, or brought by parents, may attend the Central Clinic from 9.30 to 10 a.m.

Dental Clinic

Sessions are held at Eaves Lane Clinic as follows :-

Monday	9 - 12.30	1.30 - 5.0
Tuesday	9 - 12.30	1.30 - 5.0
Wednesday	9 - 12.30	1.30 - 5.0
Thursday		1.30 - 5.0
Friday	9 - 12.30	1.30 - 5.0

Dental services are available for scholars, expectant mothers and certain pre-school children.

Ophthalmic Clinic

The Consultant Ophthalmologists attend the Central Clinic every Tuesday morning and Wednesday afternoon for the treatment of eye disorders in children. Children are seen by appointment only. Cases in need of orthoptic treatment are referred by the Ophthalmologists to the local hospitals.

Speech Therapy

Clinics are held at Eaves Lane, all day Tuesday and Friday morning, and at the Central Clinic Friday afternoons. Children requiring correction of speech defects are referred to the Speech Therapist by the Medical Officer.

Chiropody

Mr. J. W. Davidson, Chiropodist, holds two sessions a week at the Central Clinic on Tuesday and Friday mornings. He also carries out foot inspections at local schools.

Educational Guidance

County Teachers of the Deaf attend Eaves Lane Clinic during the year to give educational guidance to partially hearing children who might not otherwise benefit fully from their schooling.

These teachers also carried out routine hearing tests in schools and examined children referred by the School Medical Officer.

DOMICILIARY SERVICES

Home Nursing Service

The Home Nursing Service is provided by the Lancashire County Council through Health Division 14. Four District Nurses and two State Enrolled Assistant Nurses work in the Chadderton area and a male nurse is also available for certain cases as required.

Details of cases attended by the nurses are given below :-

No. of individual cases attended	3,004
No. of routine visits	24,441
No. of casual visits	731

Home Help Service

This is a divisional service, supervised by a Home Help organiser. A large part of the service is devoted to the care of the aged, handicapped and chronic sick.

Domestic help is provided for families when the mother is prevented from carrying out her duties by reason of confinement or illness.

Tuberculosis Care

A special Health Visitor is employed for this work. Her duties include help and advice to patients in their own homes, contact tracing and attendance at the Chest Clinic.

WELFARE SERVICES

The first aim of the welfare services is to enable old people to continue to live in their own homes. To this end the work of the voluntary organisation is most important and the proper care of Old people is dependent on full co-operation between statutory and voluntary organisations.

The special housing schemes with warden supervision, of which Chadderton has five, comprising 180 bungalows, are particularly valuable in helping to preserve the independence of older people. At Denton House there are also accommodated 30 persons in flatlets with a full-time warden in charge.

Residential accommodation for aged persons too frail to live in their own homes is provided in seven divisional homes, one of which is situated in Broadway, Chadderton.

Chadderton has a very active Old People's Welfare Committee which is a fully representative body interested in the care of the elderly. Membership of this Committee includes Councillors, Doctors, District Nurses, Health Visitors, Hospital Almoners, National Assistance Board, National Insurance and Local Authority Officials, together with interested persons from Churches in the district. The Committee's aims are to relieve loneliness and further the health and well-being of those growing old. An essential part of these services is the visiting of old people in the district so that their needs may be ascertained.

There are eleven Over Sixties Clubs in the district. These provide a weekly meeting place and are well attended and enjoyed by all.

The local health authority has responsibilities in relation to handicapped persons. These include the blind, deaf and those suffering from physical disabilities. A register of handicapped persons is kept and help is given to them directly and in co-operation with voluntary bodies.

There are weekly meetings of the social centre for physically handicapped people, and of the social centre for blind persons in the district.

Chiropody sessions for old people are held by appointment at the Central Clinic and Eaves Lane Clinic as follows :-

Central	-	Wednesday and Thursday	9.0 a.m. to 12 noon.
Eaves Lane	-	Monday	1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
		Friday	9.0 a.m. to 12 noon.

The chiropody service is also available to old people in their own homes who for medical reasons are unable to attend the Clinic.

CONVALESCENCE

Applications for convalescence for adults and children come from hospital almoners, social workers, or general practitioners. Financial responsibility rests with the applicant, though assistance is given in necessitous cases. In addition, the Regional Hospital Board has at its disposal convalescent homes as a continuation of treatment for patients requiring same. Admission to this type of home is arranged by the local Hospital Management Committee.

AMBULANCE SERVICES

This service is provided by Lancashire County Council vehicles from the two ambulance stations in the division as directed by radio from a Control Centre at Whitefield (Tel. No. WHI 6666)

HOSPITALS

General and Maternity

Most Chadderton patients are admitted to one of the two Oldham Hospitals, Oldham Royal Infirmary or the Oldham and District General Hospital. Some maternity cases are admitted to the Woodfield Nursing Home, Oldham. Manchester hospitals are also available as required.

Infectious Diseases

Patients suffering from infectious diseases and requiring hospital treatment are admitted to either Westhulme Hospital, Oldham, or Monsall Hospital, Manchester.

X-Ray Facilities

X-ray facilities are provided by the Radiology Department of the Oldham Hospitals.

Venereal Diseases

Treatment of patients suffering from these diseases is provided at the Oldham and District General Hospital.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Specimens of blood from the ante-natal clinics are sent to the Pathology Department, Oldham and District General Hospital, or to the National Blood Transfusion Service, Roby Street, Manchester. Almost all the pathology specimens were sent to the Laboratory, Withington Hospital, West Didsbury, Manchester.

During the year 524 faeces specimens were submitted for examination. Of these 149 showed the presence of Sonne Dysentery organisms, 4 contained Salmonella Typhi-Murium, 9 Salmonella Indiana, 5 Group B Salmonella and 1 case of E. Coli. O111. The remaining 356 specimens were negative.

1,522 additional reports were also received in connection with an outbreak of food poisoning at the end of 1965 in one of the local aircraft factories.

Once again I must record my thanks to Dr. Tobin, the Director of the Public Health Laboratory and his staff for their valued help and co-operation which is so readily given to this Department.

CHILDREN ACT, 1948.

This Act is administered by the Lancashire County Council, Children's Department, and the Chadderton district is served by the Area Children's Office at 'Enville House' Scotland Street, Ashton-under-Lyne. The telephone number is ASHton 4338/9. The Department's main function is to care for children who, because of various family misfortunes, cannot be looked after by their own parents, and children who have been removed from their homes by a court order committing them to the care of the local authority.

The Area Children's Officer reports that :-

During 1966, requests for children to be received into care came from 20 families in Chadderton and these involved 42 children in all. As in previous years efforts were made in every case to find an alternative solution which did not entail the child leaving home, but it was necessary for 19 children from 11 families to be received into care. 11 of the applications for care were on account of the illness of the mother, father being unable to care. Six families were deserted by the mother, one family had been evicted and two applications were of a miscellaneous nature.

Four enquiries from prospective foster parents were received from the Chadderton area during 1966, two applications were approved, one was withdrawn and the other application was not approved as a result of enquiries made by the Department.

The Authority very carefully investigates all applications for fostering and some applicants later realise that the implications of taking a child into their homes are more difficult than at first anticipated, particularly as placements may involve a certain amount of re-arrangement in their homes. The Lancashire County Children's Committee continues to appeal for foster homes by publicity through public and private meetings, various forms of advertisement and through numerous channels of contact within the area.

An officer from the Children's Department attends every juvenile court to present school and psychiatric reports and to obtain remand home vacancies when these are required. Two boys and two girls from the district were committed to an approved school during 1966, and five children were committed to the care of the local authority.

The Area Children's Committee meets monthly to review the progress of the work of the Department in the district. Chadderton U.D.C. is represented on the Committee by Councillor H. Shanley.

Regular meetings of the Co-ordinating Committee set up to deal with families in need of help and guidance are held, and those attending include the Divisional Medical Officer of Health, Area Children's Officer, local N.S.P.C.C. Inspector, appropriate Health Visitors and School Attendance Officer, the Probation Officer and other interested persons. These meetings prove invaluable in dealing with families whose problems may concern various departments and call upon their respective resources.

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACT, 1963.

This latest Act imposes a duty on every local authority to make available such advice, guidance and assistance as may promote the welfare of children by diminishing the need to receive children into or keep them in care under the Children Act, 1948, and any provisions made by the local authority may, if it is thought fit, include the giving of assistance in kind, or exceptionally, in cash.

For the purposes of the Act 'child' means a person under the age of eighteen.

The Act also introduces new legislation in respect of children in need of care, protection of control, juvenile courts, approved schools and general provisions as to the employment of children and young persons. The department was able to offer advice and assistance to twenty families residing in the Chadderton area during the period under review.

Health Department,
422 Middleton Road,
Chadderton.

August, 1967.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I am privileged to present the Annual Report for the year 1966 on the work done by the staff of your Public Health Department.

There was one alteration in the staff during the year, Mr. J. D. Lyon, the Deputy Senior Public Health Inspector, leaving in August to take up a lecturing post at Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Mr. W. H. Locker filling the vacancy in September.

Whilst comment is made on various aspects of the work as the report proceeds, attention should here be drawn to certain items considered to be of some importance.

The conversion of waste water closets to water closets did not proceed as smoothly as desired and it became necessary to cancel a contract. However, 1967 should see the remaining waste water closets in the area abolished with the exception of those in properties scheduled for early demolition.

The No. 7 Smoke Control Area came into operation on 1st November, 1967, after receiving approval in April. This meant some heavy pressure on the Department as there were 1,789 houses involved excluding Council-owned properties.

It is worthy of note that many householders are now installing forms of heating where fuel storage is not a problem.

A fresh approach to clearance of unfit houses was made during the year and this meant new programming and more inspections, but the schedules were adhered to, so that a total of 171 houses were represented for clearance during 1966.

Refuse collection in the earlier part of the year was far from satisfactory but as the year closed a weekly service had been restored. The institution of a vehicle replacement scheme will go far to eliminate some problems that have arisen in the past, and should mean a fleet of vehicles being run that will properly maintain the service. The problem of refuse disposal remained unsolved and the Council is little further forward in knowing what to do when tipping ceases on the Crossley Bridge Tip. Regionalised disposal was and is being seriously considered, but nothing of real value has as yet been achieved. It was stated in a report to the Council that what happened in 1965 when an acute disposal problem arose should not be allowed to happen again.

This ought to be seriously borne in mind. A new form of disposal will not be obtained in a few weeks or months because of the negotiations that will be entailed. The Council is fully aware of the position and should make some decision at a very early date.

In concluding this introduction to the report, I must express my sincere thanks to all who have in any way assisted in its compilation, to the officers of other departments for the co-operation extended throughout the year, to the members of the Health and Housing Committees for their forbearance when things have not been going well and for their support in so many ways, to the Medical Officer of Health for his ready assistance and encouragement, and finally to the staff of this Department who have so promptly accepted work given and worked as a team in order to maintain the programmes scheduled for the office.

I am,

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

James Mann,

Senior Public Health Inspector.

SECTION D.

General Sanitary Administration.

A variety of subjects are included in this section of the report and a brief study can give some indication of the wide field now covered in the accepted sanitary administration of a district such as Chadderton.

The tabulations in the main indicate visits paid, but as the section is sub-divided, comment is once again made concerning the particular item of the report.

It is pleasing to report that no recourse to action in the Police Court nor in the County Court was required to obtain abatement of notices served with regard to nuisances and/or other matters. Though there still exist the landlords who are reluctant to execute repairs, in general the position now is very much easier than existed at one time. Furthermore, the clearance of unfit houses is reducing the need for repairs once called for and which had to be done to give a reasonable standard of habitation as no new houses were being erected.

The first set of tables in this section give statistical detail of visits paid, notices served and complied with, together with details of defects found and remedied, but as has been stated before they are merely statistical and only give a summary of what can occupy a great amount of an inspector's time, over and above the time occupied by the clerical staff in answering the calls at the office or receiving the complaint by telephone. An annual report may not be the vehicle in which to detail the varied types of complaints received and interviews given, but it is where attention should be drawn to the time taken by these everyday happenings and to state they can be very time consuming.

Table Vlll.

MISCELLANEOUS VISITS AND DETAILS OF NOTICES FOR 1966.

Number of visits to cases of infectious diseases	53
Re-inspections of notices served	1335
Visits re. vermin	381
" to factories	88
" to stables and piggeries	4
" re. Shops Act	105
" to Schools	17
" re. drains and drain tests	1092
" re. offensive accumulations	13
" re. swimming baths water sampling.	6
" re. Pet Animals Act	1
" re. keeping poultry	3
" re. marine stores	1
" re. public cleansing	540
" to tip and salvage depot	196
" re. atmospheric pollution	26
" re. storage of petroleum	11
" re. fresh water closets	377
" re. waste water closets	214
" to tents, vans, sheds and fairgrounds	198
Interviews and other visits	731

Notices Served.

Informal Notices	154
Statutory Notices	120

STATUTORY NOTICES.

Public Health Act, 1936.

Section 39	9
Section 47	102
Section 93	8

Public Health Act, 1961.

Section 17	2
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NOTICES COMPLIED WITH

Informal notices	95
Statutory notices by owners	58
Statutory notices complied with by Council in default of owner	.....	213
No. of Summary Proceedings taken	.....	-

Table 1X

DEFECTS FOUND AND REMEDIED - 1966.

	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied.</u>
Defective roofs and flashings	34	24
" chimney stacks	5	1
" rainwater pipes and eavesgutters	40	20
" pointing and brickwork of walls	18	9
" doors, windows and sashcords	54	16
" plaster	23	4
" ceilings	5	2
" floors and stairs	11	1
" firegrates	1	1
" sinks	4	-
" waste pipes and channels	11	5
" drains	11	13
" closets (fresh water) and structures.	34	18
" closets (waste water) and structures.	6	1
" dustbins	935	952
Miscellaneous	146	25

WATER SUPPLY

Water is supplied to Chadderton to a very great extent by Oldham Corporation Water Department, but there is one area where the supply is met by Manchester Corporation and a further area where the Heywood and Middleton Water Board meets the demand.

During the year 1966, the supply was adequate so far as the general supply was concerned, but complaints were again received of the supply to some houses being insufficient. No apology is made for once again referring to this. There are too many instances within the Urban District of five, six or more houses being serviced via one stop tap, the service pipe over the years having become partially choked and, because of modern amenities being provided, the supply to houses furthest from the stop tap often being far from satisfactory, whilst the first and possibly the second house after the stop tap has an adequate supply. From the Local Authority's standpoint, the legal position to enforce provision of what in this day and age should be defined as adequate is complex and most difficult to pursue.

By mutual arrangement between a number of owner/occupiers, chemical treatment of such a joint service on one occasion resulted in the supply to the houses in that particular service being considerably increased.

However, it is felt the day is approaching when positive action should be taken by the Water Undertaking and the Local Authority to provide better service than now exists.

Though it is true to state that generally the quantity of water supplied was adequate during the year, it cannot be written that the quality was satisfactory. During the first part of 1966 many complaints of water having a dirty appearance were received from residents in the area and official complaint had to be made to Oldham Water Undertaking. It was finally established that the heavy rain-fall of December, 1965, caused some flooding in the reservoirs and a short term partial chemical treatment of the water had proved inadequate.

The water, though grossly discoloured, was bacteriologically pure, but the discolouration gave rise to discontent and the Water Undertaking immediately took remedial action so that complaints which had been numerous subsided fairly rapidly.

It was also then reported that Oldham Water Department had commenced site works for new treatment plant and that new mains, pumping stations and the like were incorporated in an extensive works programme.

The Engineer and General Manager of the Water Department reports that during 1966, 89 houses and 4 metered supplies were connected to the Corporation's mains.

Water from shallow wells supplies 7 houses situated in the north western area of the Urban District and during the year 14 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination. It seems strange that in this day and age houses within a conurbation such as exists in South East Lancashire can have electricity, but no proper water supply and that shallow well water with its potential dangers has to be used. The condemning of the properties is not the ideal solution, as the houses

are inhabited generally by a farming or smallholding community. The estimated cost of supply is more than that allowed for legal enforcement of supply, and consequently, occupiers have to be regularly advised to boil water before use, as 6 of the samples submitted were adversely reported upon. The properties are within what is termed the 'green belt' so urban development is unlikely to assist in the provision of a suitable and efficient supply, with a result it would appear the occupants are likely to be drinking water from these wells for many years to come. Once again one can only pose the question as to how long financial considerations will prevent the supply of some of man's great needs, the provision of pure and wholesome drinking water.

Rivers and Streams.

Responsibility for the condition of the streams and rivers flowing through Chadderton rests with the Mersey and Weaver River Board. Since all the streams namely the River Irk, Wince Brook, Bower Brook and Springbrook receive storm water overflows from sewers in the district to a greater or lesser degree, and since all flow through an industrial area, it is safe to say all are polluted.

None of the streams gave rise to serious nuisance during the year, nor were any complaints of flooding received.

Sewerage, Sewage Disposal and Drainage.

The Engineer and Surveyor reports that 100 lineal yards of new sewer were laid during 1966 and that the new pumping station at the sewage works was completed but not operating. When this plant begins functioning Chadderton Sewage Works will then close as such and all sewage will be treated in the adjacent works owned by Oldham Corporation.

Mention has already been made about farmsteads and cottages in the north western area of Chadderton where there is no piped water supply. At these places no proper drainage scheme exists, the drainage merely being carried by pipes to suitable soakaways or streams running along hedgerows, with only two exceptions. There are two small disposal units but the sludge from these has to be removed approximately twice a year.

With regard to defective drainage it was necessary during the year to serve 42 informal notices calling for repair to defective rainwater pipes and/or choked and defective drains. 918 visits were made by the inspectors in the tracing of such defects and the supervision of repairs.

The Council provides a service whereby upon receipt of a complaint about a choked drainage system an employee visits and attempts to clear the blockage, more often than otherwise, successfully. The number of visits made by the employee doing this work totalled 424. 165 of these were in respect of complaints re. the chokeage of drains to closets whilst the remainder related to clearing choked gullies and the like. Note

should be made here that the Council's under no obligation to provide this service, but it is one that has grown throughout the years and is now looked upon by the average householder as an entitlement because rates are paid. It is, however, a fundamental of health and hygiene that all drainage systems should be satisfactorily maintained and the provision of such a service can prevent more serious nuisance arising. If action in strict accordance with the statute were taken it is possible administrative costs would be heavier than that of the present method.

Sanitary Accommodation.

Some considerable progress was made during the year in the conversion of waste water closets to water closets 269 conversions being carried out. Altogether more than 780 closet conversions have now been effected during the past three years and allowing for houses demolished in the same period where waste water closets were provided it means that as 1966 came to an end there only remained 245 such closets in the district.

It is estimated that there remain in the district approximately 250 houses where sanitary accommodation is shared, but this figure is also rapidly diminishing as the Council's Clearance and Redevelopment Programme continues.

There was no diminution of the number of pail closets in the area during the year, but it can be claimed that these are only in use where there is no satisfactory water supply or sewer available.

Table X

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

Type of Closet	Converted to W.C. 1966	Number at end of 1966
Pail Closets	-	28
Waste Water Closets	269	249
Trough Closets	-	-
Fresh Water Closets	-	13,663
	269	13,908

Disinfestation and Rodent Control.

The Council employs a part-time Rodent Operative whose duties include disinfestation of certain insect pests but during the year it is pleasing to report no major infestations occurred. So far as Chadderton is concerned, the discovery of an infestation of bed bugs is a very rare occurrence and this is indicative of a better standard of living than that of some thirty years ago. Infestations by cockroaches and other beetles are dealt with by the department and in 1966 the number of visits made in this connection totalled 746.

As stated in an earlier report the use of Fluoracetamide for the treatment of sewers was found to have some marked effect on the rat population. It was found towards the end of the year that mice were not being killed off by the normal baiting practice, and new tactics were applied. It is early yet to assess the result, but so far it would appear a better destruction of mice is being obtained. Table XI gives some detail as to the number of visits made and the number of properties found to be infested.

Table XI

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

ACTION TAKEN - 1966

	Local Author- ity	Dwelling houses (inc. Coun- cil Houses)	All other (including Business Premises)	Total of Cols. 1, 2 & 3.	Agri- cultural
1. Number of properties in Local Authority's District	21	11,887	1670	13,578	32
2. Number of properties inspected as a result of :-					
(a) Notification	4	349	2	355	2
(b) Survey under the Act	4	10	-	14	-
(c) Otherwise (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	-	-	-	-	-
3. Total inspections carried out including re-inspections	10	732	4	746	4
4. Number of properties inspected (in Sect. 2) which were found to be infested by :					
(a) Rats Major	-	-	-	-	
Minor	4	280	4	288	2
(b) Mice Major	-	-	-	-	
Minor	-	66	-	66	-
5. Number of infested properties (in Sect 1V) treated by the Local Authority	4	328	2	334	-
6. Total treatments carried out - including re- treatments	8	386	4	598	-

	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses)	All other (including Business Premises)	Total of Cols. 1, 2 & 3	Agri- cultural
7. Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act					
(a) Treatment	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Structural work i.e. proofing	-	-	-	-	-
8. Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Section 4 of the Act	-	-	-	-	-
9. Legal Proceedings	-	-	-	-	-
10. Number of 'Block' control schemes carried out	-	-	-	-	-

SEWER TREATMENTS - 1966

Number of manholes in the district - 1,339

Number of manholes baited
(Fluoroacetemide was used)

May
541

PUBLIC CLEANSING AND REFUSE DISPOSAL.

1966 did not prove a year when one could report that conditions in the Refuse Collection Service were satisfactory, and, though it is regretted, it was not until the last few months of the year that a regular weekly emptying of dustbins was obtained. Many factors contributed to this unwelcome state of affairs. During the months of July and August there was one of the worst periods ever experienced since this service became part of the functions of the Health Department mainly because the labour situation was such that teams were changing every few days. It can be said that the change over of labour during the first eight months of the year was greater than had occurred hitherto. This resulted in some inefficiency as men were unaccustomed to rounds, but a further factor and one which had some considerable bearing upon the irregular service was that of vehicle failures.

The purchase of two rear loading continuous loader compression vehicles eased the situation to a great extent, and in the last few month conditions were normal, a regular weekly service again operating. Some redundancies in other sections of industry materially assisted the labour force which became more settled within the cleansing service.

Towards the end of the year there began to be formulated a vehicle replacement scheme and the adoption of this will give great benefit to the service generally. Approval in principle of such a scheme was given as early as March when a rate was levied to allow of a 'Renewal and Repairs Fund', and its operation will mean that vehicles will be replaced with better frequency whilst also allowing for more regular servicing of those in use.

The collection and disposal of bulky items of furniture continued to give rise to problems throughout the year. Requests for such removal are becoming more numerous, the amount to be removed varying from an odd chair or settee to complete suites sometimes of three or four rooms. It is indicative again of the changing times and the better standard of living when one sees furniture which often passed from one generation to the next now being destroyed. It shows that the modern housewife has no wish to be cumbered with the carved and ornate sideboard, nor the upright piano, nor with the spring mattresses which were once so common. Collection of such articles gave rise to problems of deployment of vehicles whilst trying to maintain a regular dustbin collection service, and the method of disposal meant controlled firing rather than littering of the tip. When the Council is considering future methods of refuse disposal, this problem must be given some serious thought.

Disposal of refuse throughout the year continued on the tip sited at Crossley Bridge, but, because of development of adjacent land, maintaining satisfactory disposal was and remains most difficult. Planning permission for disposing of house refuse on the west side of Broadway has not yet been obtained, and, in an attempt to keep open a suitable roadway to allow vehicles to proceed to this site if and when permission is obtained, available tipping space was curtailed.

The Council is fully aware of the situation so that, because of it, much debate was entered into, and visits were made to other towns to see varying methods of disposal. The possibility of obtaining loan sanction for erecting some form of disposal was also thought about, and approach to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government made. It can briefly be reported here that the debates, the approach to the Ministry, the statements given from time to time in and out of Committee and the assortment of recommendations have as yet been without avail. Refuse disposal is carried on at the Crossley Bridge Tip, is likely to do so for another two years or so, and nothing is as yet known what then will happen.

Vandalism, arson and other similar nuisances caused serious trouble during the year. The salvage depot was broken into during April and damage was such that the tin baling press has not operated since. A fire was started in the shed housing the Michigan Tractor with the result that the machine was completely wrecked and replacement had to be obtained. A number of tip fires which took place during the year were attributable to the antics of fire-raisers though they could never be caught. Late in October the Salvage Depot suffered still further from vandals, the roof and building being fairly extensively damaged. Partly because of this, but mainly because of the development of the Crossley Estate, salvaging of waste paper was transferred to the Sewage Works, where a compound was also created for the salvage of metals.

Due to the amount of development taking place in Chadderton, and the removal of excavated material from and to various sites, contractors had to be warned on a number of occasions about the deposits left on the highway. In some cases the contractors themselves had men employed to sweep away mud and clay, whilst in other instances the work was done by the Council's employees at a cost to the contractors concerned.

Two mechanical sweepers were maintained in operation so that main thoroughfares received fairly good attention throughout the year. Some district roads, however, were somewhat neglected due to the inability to provide suitable labour for the job of sweeping. The Health Committee studied this matter and a scheme for the provision of labour was evolved whereby it is hoped more regular sweeping can be maintained.

As has already been indicated the production of saleable salvage was much reduced during 1966, but a contract was made for the erection of a new salvage depot. This new building should be ready for occupation some time in 1967, and an increase in salvage income should result.

Despite the fact of irregular service during the year and despite the criticisms often levelled at the men, it is only right and proper that thanks once again be expressed to the 'regulars', the men who have now given some years to the menial task of removing refuse in all weathers and often without proper tools for the job. The fact that if the emptying of the dustbin is not carried out, a complaint is received in the office, is a fairly strong indication of the importance of their work and no allowance is made even when very bad weather is prevalent.

The use of paper sacks for the storage of domestic refuse at source was extended during the year, by the provision of sack holders and sacks on the Raven Avenue Estate, and it was further planned that they be used on the Crossley Estate.

Since their introduction it has been found that less trouble concerning refuse collection is experienced where sacks are used and complaints have been practically eliminated. Altogether at the end of 1966 there were approximately 800 premises where paper sacks were being used.

The dustbin replacement scheme was not without its' accustomed problems during the year, but there were 968 dustbins delivered in place of those unfit for use.

ANALYSIS OF LOADS - 1966

<u>Loads</u>	
2767	Refuse Collection.
1143	Trade Refuse Taken to Tip.
54	Canteen refuse.
4	Condemned food to sewage works.
821	Household refuse needing special collection.
190	Covering material to Tip.
194	Ashes from schools.
905	Salvage Collection.
69	Nightsoil to Sewage Works.
129	Ashes from Baths to Tip.
54	Library books to and from Branch Libraries.
123	Road dirt from Orderly's Dumps.
66	Delivery of dustbins.
78	Collection of waste for which special payment made.
76	Public Offices.
<hr/>	
6673	Total

Table X11

SALVAGE COLLECTION AND INCOME - 1966

	tons	cwts.	qrs.	£	s.	d.
Mixed Paper	51	11	2	411	16	-
Woollens and Rags	1	12	-	12	2	4
Scrap metal	39	3	2	114	17	1
	<hr/>			<hr/>		
	92	7	-	538	15	5
	<hr/>			<hr/>		

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

Section 87 of the Public Health Act, 1936, empowers a Local Authority, if it so wishes, to provide public sanitary conveniences, and this Chadderton has done, but there are those who have no respect for such provision.

In the district there are 4 conveniences for the use of males and females and 3 for males only. During the year £112. was spent on repairs to the various buildings and practically the whole amount was the making good of damage done by vandals. It is a sad reflection on the modern age that such statements can be made and such reports forthcoming.

Towards the end of the year a report was submitted to the Health Committee drawing attention to the condition of the conveniences and it is anticipated 1967 will be a year in which some general improvement will be seen.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Further progress was made in Smoke Control Orders during 1966, by the fact that the No. 7 Order was confirmed by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government late in April, the date of operation being 1st November, and the Council making the No. 8 Order in November.

It was found that the six months between the confirmation and date of operation of the No. 7 Order meant there was some considerable pressure of work to allow of adaptations being made in approximately 2112 houses. Whether it was concentrated salesmanship, whether it was the result of intensive advertising, whether it be an indication of doubt concerning the supply of solid fuels or whether it be that householders are now wanting heating on the turn of a knob are matters of conjecture, but what is fact is that nearly 89% of the adaptations carried out in private houses in the area covered by the No. 7 Area were to gas fires.

So far as could be ascertained, at the end of the year there was no anticipated objection to the No. 8 Order. It is safe to assume the general public is now desirous of a cleaner atmosphere, and, whilst there may be grumbles about the price of fuel, the vast majority of those living in smoke control areas now realise the great advantages of using smokeless fuels. However, there are ever present those who persist in contravening the law and though no prosecutions were made during the year, warning letters were sent out in 48 instances and in 8 cases verbal cautions were given.

50 observations, each lasting half an hour, were made in respect of industrial chimneys and it was necessary to issue a written caution concerning the emission of smoke in one instance whilst on three other occasions occupiers of premises were warned verbally.

A new boiler plant was installed at one factory together with an incinerator for burning smokelessly the industrial waste.

It is worthy of note that atmospheric pollution from industrial sources is considerably diminished in this area, and it is likely to further decrease within the next two or three years. Power drives by electricity, the reduction in the number of mills where cotton spinning was done, the use of oil as a fuel, and new forms of factory heating are all having a marked effect upon this form of pollution.

There is situated in the Central Library a volumetric recording apparatus and from this daily recordings are taken whereby smoke and sulphur pollution of the atmosphere can be observed. Further readings with regard to the sulphur pollutant are taken by the use of apparatus situated in the playing field at the Girl's Grammar School Broadway.

Table XLV
Smoke Control Area Progress

Area	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8	TOTAL
Acreage	156	40	480	210	101	875	256	335	2353
Private Dwellings	1279	146	481	292	384	1085	1706	1538	6911
Local Authority Dwellings	133	-	3	228	588	-	406	265	1623
Commercial Premises	5	1	5	7	21	13	70	41	164
Industrial Premises	-	-	8	2	4	14	4	51	83
Others	2	-	8	7	1	31	9	28	136
Total Premises	1419	147	505	536	998	1143	2195	1923	5917
Date submitted to Ministry	Aug. 59.	Jan. 60.	Aug. 61.	Jan. 62.	Oct. 62.	Mar. 63.	May 65.	Nov. 66.	
Objections received	800	29	1	4	2	2	1	-	839
Objections withdrawn	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	4
Date of Public Enquiry	Jan. 60.	May 60.	-	Jun. 62.	Feb. 63.	-	Feb. 66.	-	
Date of Confirmation	Mar. 60.	Nov. 60.	Jan. 62.	Aug. 62.	Jun. 63.	Sept. 64.	Apr. 66	Awaited.	
Date of Operation	Dec. 60.	Oct. 61.	July, 63.	July, 63.	July, 64.	July, 65.	Nov. 66.	Awaited.	

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

(1) Inspections for purposes of provisions as to Health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors) during 1966.

Premises	No. on Register.	No. of Inspections	No. of Written Notices	No. of Occupiers Prosecuted
1. Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	10	4	-	-
2. Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	141	88	-	-
3. Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	18	-	-	-
	169	92	-	-

(2) Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Number of Cases in which Defects were found				Cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective Drainage of Floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for the sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-

Factories :-

Table 16 indicates the number of visits made to factories during the year and the results of the visits made called for no special action.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

The tabulated statement shows the number of registered premises, the number of general inspections made, and the number of visits paid under the provisions of this Act.

In twelve instances informal notices were sent to occupiers of premises drawing attention to defects mainly relating to defective wallplaster, defective floors, defective sanitary conveniences and poor standards of decoration. No formal action was called for.

No exemptions under the provisions of the Act and applicable to space, temperature, sanitary conveniences, or washing facilities were applied for during the year and there are no premises where exemptions have been granted at any time.

One accident was reported during the year and this involved a man carrying out work to the electric lighting system by standing on a stack of cartons when the stack collapsed.

Table XVA

	CLASS OF PREMISES				
	Offices	Retail Shops	Whole-sale Shops, Ware-houses	Catering Establishments Open to Public Canteens	Fuel Storage Depots
No. of Registered Premises at end of Year	20	113	9	33	-
No. of Registered Premises Receiving a General Inspection During Year	8	53	3	14	-
No. of Exemptions Current at end of year	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Space (S.5 (2))	-	-	-	-	-
Temperature (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.9)	-	-	-	-	-
Washing Facilities (S.10)	-	-	-	-	-

Shops Act, 1950.

105 visits were made throughout the year under the provisions of this Act. Some trouble was experienced with regard to half-day closing in one instance concerning a hairdressing establishment, but matters were rectified without recourse to action in the Police Court.

Swimming Baths.

The Baths Superintendent has kindly supplied the following data for inclusion in this report.

Total attendance by Scholars in organised parties	40,488
-do- Adults and Children paying admission	63,372
-do- Spectators	4,882

Slipper Baths.

Old Age Pensioners availing themselves of reduced charge	1,462
Other users of the Slipper Baths	13,778

Wash-house.

Machine hours booked in the Laundry	17,691
-------------------------------------	--------

Six samples of bath water were submitted for bacteriological examination during the year and all were reported as of satisfactory standard.

Schools.

The total number of schools in the Urban Area at the end of the year was 24, a primary school at Butterworth Lane coming into use.

There are now functioning

17 Primary Schools	3 Secondary Modern Schools.
2 Grammar Schools	1 Special Day School.

A Junior Training Centre is also operating.

17 visits to schools were made by the Inspectors.

Moveable Dwellings.

Much publicity has been given to the lot of the caravan dwellers and it may well be they themselves feel they have a grievance, but it is true to state that usually where they encamp nuisance is caused.

Some considerable difficulty was encountered during the year in preventing such persons from settling on patches of land, and it was amazing how small sites could be found by them to park their abodes. Having no proper sanitary facilities and because of their aptitude in discarding the unwanted metals the male members of the fraternity collect, it is imperative that they be prevented from staying on a site, but the securing of their removal is not always easy and can be very time consuming. It causes some wonder at the excuses often advanced supporting appeals to be allowed to remain a few days. Promises to move within a certain time are always forthcoming, but experience has shown such promises are very unreliable, and consequently, it has been and will remain, the practice to have caravans moved within two days of their being found. Usually, if on Council owned land, they are moved within 24 hours, but it necessitates quite often some show of force.

That the average householder dislikes these caravan people is evidenced by the fact that notification of the caravan being seen is quickly notified to the Health Department, and this then causes the service of a written notice to leave forthwith should the parking be on Council owned land, and/or notice to the Police relative to trespass followed by further visits to secure removal.

Whilst it is recorded that 198 visits were made by inspectors to caravans during 1966, it is not stated how many hours were taken to prevent full scale settling in the area, but when it is noted that often two hours are spent in having a site cleared, and then a cleansing vehicle and men have to be sent to remove rubbish left behind, some idea of the immensity of the problem can be realised.

Storage of Petroleum and Calcium Carbide.

Licences in force at end of 1965.	Petrol in underground tanks . . .	36
	Petroleum mixtures :	8
New licences issued during 1966.		2
No. of inspections paid relative to installations.		11.

Noise Abatement Act, 1960.

Five complaints of noise were investigated in the past year and a total of eleven visits were made.

Complaints made in the main related to the barking of dogs and it was decided in two cases to serve formal notices as trouble was caused by guard dogs at two industrial premises. Suitable arrangements were made by the occupiers of the premises, and no further nuisance has been observed.

A further complaint regarding noise whilst transport vehicles were being loaded and unloaded at a larger warehouse in the district was investigated. The management was extremely co-operative and all practical steps were taken to reduce the noise.

Complaint of noise from an industrial plant where it was alleged the sound from a guillotine for the cutting of metals was excessive at nights was not justified. Investigation showed that the machine never operated during the hours it was alleged the noise took place.

Pet Animals Act, 1951.

Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963.

Riding Establishments Act, 1964.

No. of licences at end of 1966

Pet Animals Act, 1951.	1
Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963.	3
Riding Establishments Act, 1964.	3

During the year one Boarding Establishment was vacated and the licence has not been renewed. In another case the establishment was not used throughout the year, but only for a few weeks during the main holiday period.

Riding establishments are inspected by veterinary inspectors by arrangement with the Council. No complaints were received during the year about the condition of the stables or ponies.

SECTION E.

Administration of Food Hygiene Regulations and Food Inspection.

Inspection of Food Premises.

Perusal of the following tables will show that premises where food is prepared, stored, or for sale within the district were regularly inspected. Informal notices were served upon some occupiers where premises were not up to the standard as laid down in the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960. Eleven such notices mainly relating to defects of decoration were served.

A prosecution was taken against a firm of food purveyors because of the dirty condition of a van used in distributing to local retailers. The firm was fined £20.0.0d. and the driver £10.10.0d.

Table 17.

Type of Premises	No.	No. of Inspections.
General Grocers and Provision Dealers	116	135
Greengrocers and Fishmongers	34	28
Meat Shops (butchers, purveyors of cooked and preserved meats, tripe, etc.)	36	59
Bakers and Confectioners	24	36
Fried Fish Shops	20	21
Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery, minerals, ice-cream, etc.)	29	62
Licensed Premises, clubs, canteens, restaurants, cafes, snack bars and similar catering establishments	84	153

Table 18.

Premises registered under Section 16 of the
Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Type of Business	No. Registered.	No. of Inspections.
Ice-cream Premises	99	34
Sausage Manufacturers	16	51
Cooked Meat Manufacturers	13	83
Fish Frying Premises	19	21
Pickling and Preserve Works	2	7
Meat Pie Makers	25	31

Table XLX
MEAT INSPECTION - 1966

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part within the District

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs
Number killed	229	96	1	2774	20
Number inspected	229	96	1	2774	20
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	56	18	-	79	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	24.45%	19%	0.0%	2.84%	-
<u>Tuberculosis only :</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	1
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.00%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5%
<u>Cysticercosis</u>					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned.	-	-	-	-	-

Total Weight Condemned - 1042 lbs.

Meat Inspection.

100% inspection of carcasses of meat slaughtered in the two private slaughterhouses in the district was carried out during the year and in general the quality of the animals slaughtered was good. The slaughtering of animals on a Sunday continued throughout the year, but towards the end discussions with the occupiers of the premises reached an amicable conclusion so that it was known this time of killing would cease in March, 1967.

The income from charges made for meat inspection during 1966 totalled £87. 2. 9d. and 204 visits to the slaughterhouses were made.

In addition to the above, 44 inspections of butcher's shops were carried out and this entails a general inspection of meat brought into the district from slaughterhouses in adjacent areas.

Unsound Food.

The amount of unsound foodstuffs surrendered and destroyed during the year includes :-

Tinned and Packet Foods	1021 lbs.
Meat	66 lbs.

FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955.

Food Sampling.

Chadderton is not a Food & Drugs Authority and the table relating to sampling is supplied by the County Medical Officer to whom thanks are expressed for the information supplied. It is worthy of record and can be stated that there is a close liaison between the County's Sanitary Officers and the local Inspectors. Complaints of foreign matter in foodstuffs handed in at the Health Department are investigated by the County Officers so that action can be taken if such be required.

Table XX

FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955.

SAMPLES SUBMITTED FOR EXAMINATION - 1966.

	No. of Samples taken.
Sauce	2
Tea	1
Self-raising flour	1
White pepper	2
Vinegar	1
Fruit, canned	2
Meat, canned	1
Butter	1
Fish dressing	1
Bread	1
Ice-creams	3
Ice-lollies	2
Barley	1
Fruit, dried	1
Borax	1
Dried peas	1
Mellin's tablets	1
Cooking fat	1
Flavouring essence	1
Pork sausage	1
Marmalade	2
Blancmange powder	1
Pickles	1
Cheese	1
Mustard liquid	1
Soup, canned	1
Margarine	1
Fruit curd	2
Saccharin tablets	1
Soothing syrup	1
Oatmeal	1
Jam	3
Soft drink	1
Biscuits	1
Flour confectionery	1
Coffee and chicory essence, liquid	1
Imitation rum essence	1
Black pepper	1
Cereals and pulses	1
Fish, canned	1
Arrowroot	1
Beef sausages	2
Coffee	1
Flour	1
Baked beans	1

SAMPLING - 1966.

Sample	Results of Analysis	Action taken
Formal Milk	Fat 2.28% solids-not-fat 8.32% sample was deficient 24.0% fat and 2.1% in solids-not-fat. The freezing point indicated the presence of 0.30% extraneous water.	Farmer interviewed and cautioned and Milk Production Officer of Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food informed.
Bread	Contained 0.5% of mineral oil. Should not contain more than 0.2%.	Bakery cautioned and further sample obtained.
Pork Sausage	Meat content only 58%	No action taken.
Baked Beans	Contents consisted of a brand of dog food.	Legal proceedings instituted resulting in a fine of £10. and costs of £13.

SECTION F

HOUSING.

Table XXI shows the progress made in relation to the clearance of unfit houses, and the erection of new houses during the year.

The under-mentioned Clearance Orders were confirmed :-

Busk(No. 1) Area	47 houses
Busk (No. 2) Area	26 houses
Cowhill (No. 12) Area	7 houses
Whitehead Street (No. 1) Area	3 houses

Clearance Orders affecting 169 houses were made, and a further 2 Demolition and Closing Orders were made concerning unfit houses.

Following upon reports to the Housing Committee, the Council finally launched upon a scheme for the clearance of unfit houses for the years 1966 to 1977 and this involved some 2,000 houses. It was also decided that generally areas would be the subject of Compulsory Purchase Orders in order to create suitable facilities for redevelopment. Since that report was accepted and prior to the completing of this report, it has now been resolved that the programme should be completed by 1974 some three years earlier than formerly anticipated. This has meant a great impetus in the clearing of sub-standard houses in the area, and should finally be of benefit in that many families without internal toilet facilities, hot water, bath and other amenities will come to enjoy them.

The tables which now follow, relate to the statistics relative to Housing during 1966.

Table XXI

(a) STATISTICS

1. Number of new houses erected during the year :-

1. By the local authority
2. By other local authorities
3. By other bodies or persons

HOUSES	FLATS
7	56
-	-
26	-

2. Total no. of Council owned dwellings existing at end of year ... 1893.

3. Inspections of dwelling-houses during this year :-

1.	(a)	Total no. of dwelling houses inspected formally or informally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts)	2988
	(b)	No. of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose.	4668
	(c)	No. of dwelling-houses in (a) above found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit.	154
2.		Total no. of dwelling-houses existing at end of year which were unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit and in respect of which	
	(a)	Demolition Orders have been made (at any time)	284
	(b)	Demolition or Closing Orders have not yet been made	Approx. 1287

4. Houses Demolished:-

In Clearance Areas :-

	Houses Demolished	Displaced during year	
		Persons	Families
1. Houses unfit for human habitation	87	229	81
2. Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	-	-	-
3. Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2) Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-

Not in Clearance Areas :-

4.	As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
5.	Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	-	-	-
6.	Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	-	-	-
7.	Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	-	-	-

5. Unfit Houses Closed.

1. Under Sections 16(4), 17(1), 35(1), Housing Act, 1957	3	27	10
2. Under Sections 17(3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
3. Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-

6. Unfit Houses Made Fit and Houses in which Defects were remedied :-

	By Owner	By Local Authority
1. After informal action by Local Authority	91	-
2. After formal notice under (a) Public Health Acts	19	-
(b) Section 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957	-	-
3. Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957	-	-

7. Unfit Houses in Temporary Use, Housing Act, 1957 :-

	No. of houses (1)	No. of separate dwellings contained in col. (1) (2)
Position at end of year :-		
(1) Retained for temporary accommodation		
(a) Under Section 48	-	-
(b) Under Section 17(2)	-	-
(c) Under Section 46	-	-
(2) Licensed for temporary occupation under Section 34 or 53	-	-

8. Purchase of Houses by Agreement :-

	No. of houses. (1)	No. of occupants of houses in col. (1) (2)
Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased during the year	-	-

9. Housing Act, 1949, and Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958 -
Improvement Grants, etc :-

Action during year :-

	No. of Dwelling Houses or other Buildings affected in Schemes of :-	
	Private bodies or individuals	Local Authority
1. Submitted by Private Individuals to Local Authority	11	-
2. Approved by Local Authority	8	-
3. Submitted by Local Authority to Ministry	-	-
4. Finally approved by Ministry	-	-
5. Work completed	10	-
6. Additional separate dwellings included in (5) above	-	-

10 HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959

STANDARD GRANTS

ACTION DURING YEAR - 1966

	No. of dwellings or other buildings affected
1. Applications submitted to Local Authority	107
2. Applications approved by Local Authority	102
3. Work completed	96
4. Remarks - The number of grants paid during the year was 96, total amount paid being £11,471	

Table XXII

CLEARANCE PROGRESS UNDER THE HOUSING ACTS
FROM 1953 UP TO 31st DECEMBER, 1966.

Title of Area	Date	Representation		No. of houses vacated	Re-housing		Area com- plete
		No. of houses	No. of persons		No. of persons re- housed	No. of houses demoli- shed	
1953							
Busk Area No. 9	12 Oct.	5	17	5	17	5	Yes
Cowhill Area No. 9	"	10	14	10	14	10	Yes
Cragg Clough Area	"	5	16	5	16	5	Yes
Denton Lane No. 2	"	6	11	6	11	6	Yes
Denton Lane No. 3	"	5	15	5	15	5	Yes
Thompson Lane No. 1	"	7	10	7	10	7	Yes
Top o' th' Green No. 4	"	9	25	9	25	9	Yes
Totals	.....	47	108	47	108	47	
1956							
Clowes Street No. 1	10 July	8	12	8	12	8	Yes
Foxdenton Lane No. 1	"	9	30	9	30	9	Yes
Long Lane No. 1	"	6	14	6	14	6	Yes
Streetbridge No. 1	"	6	13	6	13	6	Yes
Chadderton Fold No. 1	"	4	11	4	11	4	Yes
Totals	.....	33	80	33	80	33	
1957							
Washbrook No. 1	5 Feb.	5	16	5	16	5	Yes
Drummer Hill	"	33	63	53	63	33	Yes
Drury Lane No. 2	6 May	4	10	4	10	4	Yes
Block Lane No. 2	"	9	22	9	22	9	Yes
Under Lane No. 3	22 July	5	13	5	13	5	Yes
Bentley Street No. 1	18 Nov.	8	12	8	11	8	Yes
Totals	.....	64	136	64	135	64	
1958							
Bentley Street No. 2	21 Apr.	6	16	6	16	6	Yes
Streetbridge No. 2	20 Oct.	5	14	5	7	5	Yes
Totals	.....	11	30	11	23	11	

Title of Area	Date	Representation			Re-housing		Area completed
		No. of houses	No. of persons	No. of houses vacated	No. of persons re-housed	No. of houses demolished	
1959							
Middleton Junction No. 1	3 Mar.	8	14	8	8	8	Yes
Radclyffe Street No. 1	26 Feb.	9	8	9	8	9	Yes
Bower Lane End No. 1	16 Mar.	4	11	4	9	4	Yes
Throstle Walk No. 1	20 July	10	19	10	18	10	Yes
Drury Lane No. 3	21 Sept.	5	12	5	12	5	Yes
Drury Lane No. 4	"	5	11	5	9	5	Yes
Alder Root No. 1	16 Nov.	6	21	6	21	6	Yes
Totals	.....	47	96	47	85	47	
1960							
Under Lane No. 4	21 Mar.	5	16	5	16	5	Yes
Simpson Square No. 1	"	4	14	4	11	4	Yes
Cobden Street No. 1	11 Apr.	5	11	5	11	5	Yes
Lansdowne Road No. 1	21 Nov.	12	29	12	26	12	Yes
Block Lane No. 3	19 Dec.	8	27	8	23	8	Yes
Under Lane No. 5	"	4	9	4	9	4	Yes
Totals	.....	38	106	38	96	38	
1961							
Chadderton Fold No. 2	20 Feb.	3	-	3	-	3	Yes
Thompson Lane No. 2	20 Mar.	3	11	3	11	3	Yes
Under Lane No. 6	"	17	46	17	45	17	Yes
Carrington Street No. 1	17 Apr.	4	5	4	5	4	Yes
Ralph Green No. 1	"	4	10	4	10	4	Yes
Foxdenton Lane No. 2	17 July	3	4	3	4	3	Yes
Radclyffe Street No. 2	18 Dec.	15	45	15	42	15	Yes
Totals	.....	49	121	49	117	49	
1962							
Hercules Green No. 1	19 Feb.	12	31	9	23	11	Yes
Cowhill No. 10	18 Jun.	6	22	6	22	6	Yes
Wallis Street No. 1	"	9	19	9	19	9	Yes
Busk Street No. 1	19 Nov.	26	66	26	65	26	Yes
Peel Street	17 Dec.	18	45	18	45	18	Yes
Totals	.....	71	183	68	174	70	

Title of Area	Representation			Re-housing		Area completed	
	Date	No. of houses	No. of persons	No. of houses vacated	No. of persons re-housed		No. of houses demolished
1963							
Drury Lane No. 5	21 Jan.	15	29	15	22	15	Yes
Crompton Street No. 1	18 Feb.	8	19	5	10	8	Yes
Wellington Street No. 1	18 Mar.	16	46	16	41	16	Yes
Walsh Street No. 1	22 Apr.	9	17	2	9	9	Yes
Cowhill No. 11	"	7	35	6	6	6	Yes
Manchester Road No. 1	"	11	19	11	19	11	Yes
Drury Lane No. 6	22 July.	13	22	9	15	-	Yes
Wallis Street No. 2	9 Sept.	4	10	3	7	4	Yes
Totals	.....	73	197	67	129	69	
1964							
Burnley Place No. 1	20 Jan.	7	6	7	5	7	Yes
Top o'th' Green No. 5	"	4	12	4	9	4	Yes
Wellington Street No. 2	17 Feb.	22	57	22	45	22	Yes
Foxdenton Lane No. 3	23 Mar.	4	14	4	12	4	Yes
Collin Croft No. 1	"	5	19	5	19	-	Yes
Walsh Street No. 2	20 Apr.	6	14	6	11	6	Yes
Sefton Street No. 1	20 July	8	23	-	-	-	Yes
Totals	.....	56	145	48	101	43	
1965							
Busk Area No. 1	15 Feb.	47	76	1	5	-	No
Busk Area No. 2	"	26	60	2	9	-	No
Cowhill No. 12	14 June	7	17	3	12	-	No
Busk Area No. 3	18 Nov.	107	221	9	1	-	No
Busk Area No. 4	"	3	11	-	-	-	No
Whitehead Street No. 1	"	3	3	2	3	3	Yes
Totals	.....	193	388	17	30	3	

Title of Area	Representation		No. of houses vacated	Re-housing		Area com- pleted
	Date	No. of houses	No. of persons	No. of people re- housed	No. of houses demoli- shed	
	1966					
Top o'th' Green No. 6	21 Mar.	6	11	-	-	No.
Old Lane No. 1	"	4	3	1	-	No.
Old Lane No. 2	"	22	45	3	-	No.
Old Lane No. 3	"	3	8	-	-	No.
Old Lane No. 4	"	44	14	6	-	No.
Ansdowne Road No. 2	13 Jun.	10	29	-	-	No.
Middleton Road No. 1	"	7	12	1	-	No.
Cowhill No. 13	13 Sept.	21	56	1	-	No.
Cowhill No. 14	"	10	17	2	-	No.
Cowhill No. 15	"	13	23	4	-	No.
Cowhill No. 16	"	4	8	1	-	No.
Cowhill No. 17	"	25	66	-	-	No.
Totals		169	392	19	-	-

Clearance Progress of Individual Unfit Houses represented from 1953 up to 31st December, 1966	267	606	237	55	208
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